HUDSON RIVER

New York Central

HUDSON RIVER

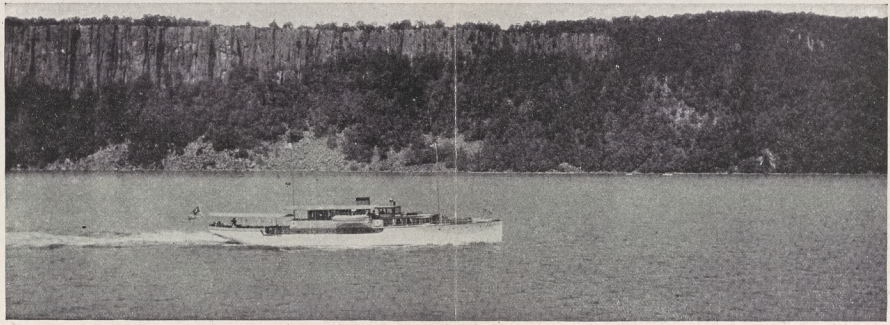
HENDRICK HUDSON, when he was privileged for the first time to look upon the scenery along the banks of the river that was afterward to bear his name, was prompted to say: "It is as beautiful a land as one could tread upon." Since that early day a host of artists, poets and writers have paid their tribute of glowing praise by pen and palette. Probably the most challenging statement was that of Viscount Haldane, former Lord High Chancellor of England, who enthusiastically said: "What a wonderful river! I have never realized that there was such scenery here, and that the approach to the great City of New York was so beautiful. The Palisades, those great walls of rock, are most impressive as are also the Highlands. It seems to me that you do not say enough about the beauties of this region—otherwise all the world would be coming to see it."

From New York's teeming bay and North River to Albany and the Adirondacks an ever changing panorama of beauty is spread before the discerning eye. Beginning with the Palisades, those outcropping ledges of volcanic rock at New York City's portals, the interest of visitors is held by a succession of changing scenes—hills of Westchester, West Point, Highlands, Catskills and finally the Adirondacks.

Generation after generation have traveled up and down its broad bosom. The Indian in his bark canoe found it an easy highway. Early explorers mistook it for the short route to India. The first settlers found it a friend in their trading ventures and no history of revolutionary days is complete without much mention of it. The early experiments in steam navigation were conducted on its waters and the first railroads were laid out along its shores. Through the centuries it has been a friend to man and countless hosts will be served by it in the centuries to come.

Today a fleet of passenger trains ply up and down its banks in all seasons and all weather. Every scene and every mood of the great river lie like an open book before the traveller. Observation platforms and countless windows form a reading glass from which every one can enjoy this masterpiece of nature in comfort. During the summer season an additional thrill is provided by palatial river steamers from whose decks an even more intimate view is possible. In every season it has its charms. Some would give the palm to spring with its delicate greens and bursting blossoms. Others prefer autumn with its gorgeous robes of color. The great majority prefer the summer; but even stern winter cannot entirely hide its charms.

From New York Central trains the Hudson River is in view for almost its entire navigable length, or from the northern boundary of New York City to Albany, a distance of 133 miles. Eleven miles from Grand Central Terminal, or at Spuyten Duyvil the first glimpse of the river is had. The scenic attractions, historic associations and legendary tales are briefly covered in the following pages, credit for which should be given to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.



Across the Hudson can be seen the Palisades

SPUYTEN DUYVIL. Spuyten Duyvil is situated on Spuyten Duyvil Creek which connects the Harlem and Hudson Rivers. The town and stream receive their curious name from the following story, according to Irving. In 1664, when the Dutch were being threatened by the British, Anthony van Corlear, Dutch trumpeter, was despatched to sound the alarm to Governor Stuyvesant. It was a stormy night and the creek was impassable. Anthony "swore most valourously that he would swim across it in spite of the devil" (en Spuyt den duyvil) but unfortunately sank forever to the bottom." The "Duyvil" had got him. His ghost still haunts the neighborhood, and his trumpet has often been heard on a stormy night.

Across the Hudson, along which our route now lies for 133 miles, can be seen the Palisades, an extraordinary ridge of basaltic rock rising picturesquely to a height of between 300 and 500 feet and extending along the west bank of the Hudson about 12 miles from a point north of Ft. Lee, N. J., to Palisades, N. Y.

The peculiar hexagonal jointing of the rock which has given rise to the name Palisades, is an unusual geological formation; the only other important places where it is found are at Fingal's Cave in Scotland and the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. The beauty of the Palisades was threatened by quarrying and blasting operations until New York and New Jersey agreed to the establishment of the Palisades Interstate Park, which

Washington Bridge across the Harlem

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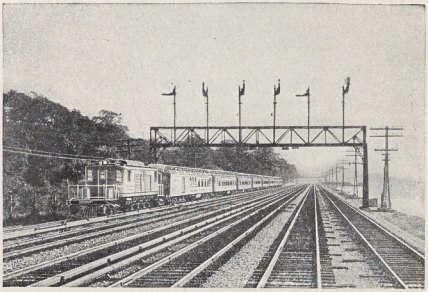


Twentieth Century Limited just outside the City Limits

comprises 36,000 acres (1,000 acres in New Jersey and 35,000 in New York State).

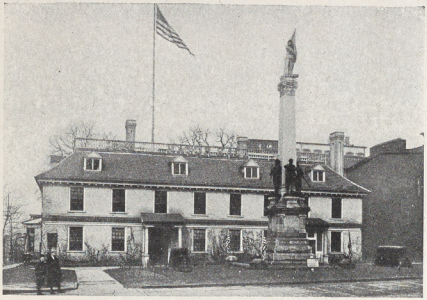
To the right, just north of Spuyten Duyvil, is a high promontory upon which stands a lofty monument to Hendrick Hudson, who had his first skirmish here with the Indians after entering New York Bay in September, 1609. With an excellent harbour at its mouth and navigable waters leading 150 miles into a fertile interior, the Hudson River began to attract explorers and settlers soon after the discovery of America. Verrazano, the Florentine navigator, sent out by the French king, Francis I, ventured a short distance up the Hudson in 1524, almost 100 years before the Pilgrim Fathers, and in 1609 Hendrick Hudson, sailing in the "Half Moon" nearly up to the site of Albany, demonstrated the extent and importance of the river that bears his name.

The lower Hudson is really a fiord—a river valley into which ocean water has been admitted by the sinking of the land, transforming a large part of the valley into an inlet, and thus opening it to commerce as far as Troy (about 150 miles), up to which point the river is tidal and, therefore, partly salt. The Hudson extends above Troy for 150 miles farther, but navigation is interrupted by shallows and swift currents. Below Troy the fall is only five feet in a distance of 145 miles. This lower navigable portion of the Hudson was the only feasible route through the Atlantic Highlands, and in consequence it has been one of the most significant factors in the development of the United States. New York City likewise owes its phenomenal development largely to this great highway of commerce.

The invention and successful operation of the steamboat, the first line of which was established on the Hudson by Fulton in 1807, gave early impetus to the importance of New York City and the building of the Hudson River R.R., one of the first successful railways, now a part of the New York Central Lines, and the opening of the Erie Canal (1825) connecting the Hudson with the Great Lakes and the far interior, were among other contributory factors in the city's growth.

YONKERS. When the Dutch founded New Netherlands, the present site of Yonkers was occupied by an Indian village known as Nappeckamack or "town of the rapid water," and a great rock near the mouth of the Nepperhan creek (to the north of the station) was long a place of Indian worship.

The land where Yonkers now stands was part of an estate granted in 1646 by the Dutch government to Adrian van der Donck, the first lawyer and historian of New Netherlands. The settlement was called the "De Jonkheer's land" or "De Yonkeer's"—meaning the estate of the young lord—and afterwards Yonkers. Subsequently the tract passed into the hands of Frederick Philipse, the "Dutch millionaire," as the English called him, some of whom alleged that he owed a large part of his fortune to piratical and contraband ventures.



The Philipse Manor House, Yonkers

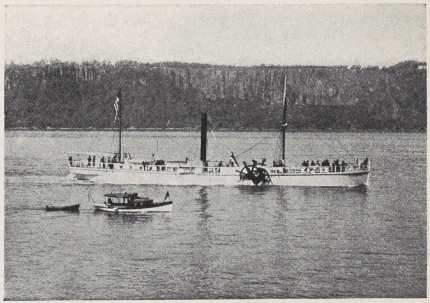
The suspicion was strong enough to force Philipse out of the governing council of the colony, and he returned to his manor where he died (1702) at the age of 76.

The Philipse Manor House, one of the best examples of Dutch colonial architecture in America, erected in 1682 and enlarged in 1745, was the second residence built by the Philipses (the other is at Tarrytown) and is now maintained as a museum for colonial and Revolutionary relics. It was confiscated by the legislature in 1779 in reprisal for the suspected "Toryism" of the third Frederick Philipse, the great grandson of the first lord of the manor and his second successor. Before being converted into a museum, it served for many years as the City Hall of Yonkers.

Yonkers has some important manufactures with an annual production of $75,000,000 and 15,000 wage earners. Its output includes passenger and freight elevators, foundry and machine shop products, refined sugar, carpets and rugs. It has one of the largest carpet factories in the world.

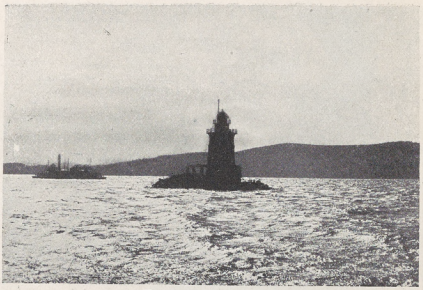
The country around Yonkers is dotted with fine estates. Conspicuous to the right two miles north of the station is the battlemented tower of "Greystone," once the home of Samuel J. Tilden and now owned by Samuel Untermyer, the New York lawyer.

Across the Hudson from Hastings (19 miles) can be seen Indian Head, the highest point on the Palisades,



Replica of the "Clermont" built for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in 1909

THE WATER LEVEL ROUTE ~ You Can Sleep ~



Tappan Zee, Tarrytown

near which (about ½ mile farther north) is the boundary between New Jersey and New York; from this point northward both shores belong to New York.

DOBBS FERRY. About the time of the Revolutionary War, a Swede named Jeremiah Dobbs, established a ferry here connecting with the northern end of the Palisades (visible on the left across the river). Originally only a dugout or skiff, it was the first ferry north of Manhattan and was kept up by the Dobbs family for a century. In times past, the residents have often tried to change the name of the town to something more "distinguished," but the old name could not be displaced.

The strategic position of Dobbs Ferry gave it importance during the War of Independence. It was the rendezvous of the British after the battle of White Plains in November, 1775, and a continental division under Gen. Lincoln was stationed here in January, 1777. The American army under Washington encamped near Dobbs Ferry on the Fourth of July, 1781, and started in the following month for Yorktown, Va. where the final victory of the war took place. Two years later (May 6, 1783), Washington and Sir Guy Carleton met at Dobbs Ferry to negotiate for the evacuation of all British troops, and to make terms for the final settlement recognizing American Independence. Their meeting place was the old Van Brugh Livingston house.

IRVINGTON. "Sunnyside," a stone building "as full of angles and corners as a cocked hat" and situated behind a screen of trees a little north of the station, was the home of Washington Irving for whom the town was named. First erected by Wolfert Acker in 1656, it was considerably enlarged by Irving in 1835. The east end is covered with ivy said to be grown from a slip given to Irving when he visited Scott at Abbotsford. At Irvington, we come to Tappan Zee (to be seen on the left) where the Hudson widens into a lake-like expanse, 10 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide. According to popular legend, it is a favorite cruising place for ghosts and goblins.

There is, for example, Rambout van Dam, the roystering youth from Spuyten Duyvil, who was doomed to journey on the river till Judgment Day—all because he started to row home after midnight from a Saturday night quilting frolic at Kakiat. "Often in the still twilight the low sound of his oars is heard, though neither he nor his boat is ever seen." Another phantom that haunts the Tappan Zee is the "Storm Ship," a marvellous boat that fled past the astonished burghers at New Amsterdam without stopping—a flagrant violation of the customs regulation, which caused those worthy officials to fire several ineffectual shots at her.

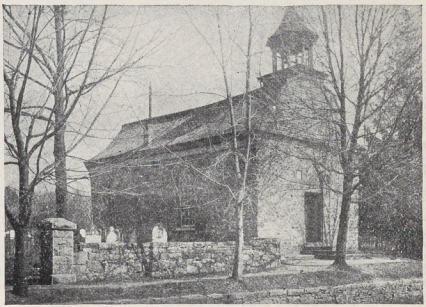
Across the river from Irvington is Piermont and two miles to the southwest of Piermont is the village of Tappan where Major André was executed October 2, 1780. Lyndehurst, with its lofty tower, the home of Helen Gould Shepard, the philanthropist,

Washington Irving's Home, "Sunnyside"

a daughter of Jay Gould, is passed on the right just before reaching Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN. Situated on a sloping hill that rises to a considerable height above the Tappan Zee, historic Tarrytown stands on the site of an Indian village, Alipoonk (place of elms), burned by the Dutch in 1644. Irving explains that the housewives of the countryside gave the town its name because their husbands were inclined to linger at the village tavern, but literal-minded historians think it was more likely that the name came from Tarwen dorp or Tarwentown, "wheat town." There were perhaps a dozen Dutch families here in 1680 when Frederick Philipse acquired title to Philipse Manor, several thousand acres, in which is now Westchester county. Just above Tarrytown is the valley of the Pocantico creek, the mouth of which is marked by the projection of Kingsland Point.

This is the "Sleepy Hollow" of Irving's legend, where Ichabod Crane, the long, thin school-master, whose conspicuous bones clattered at any mention of ghosts, encountered the Headless Horseman pounding by night through the little Dutch village. It was after a quilting bee at Farmer Van Tassel's, where his daughter Katrina and what would come with her in the shape of fat farm-lands and well stocked barns, aroused Ichabod's affections to the boiling point. He had a rival, however, "Brom



Old Dutch Church and Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown

Replica of Hendrick Hudson's "Half Moon"

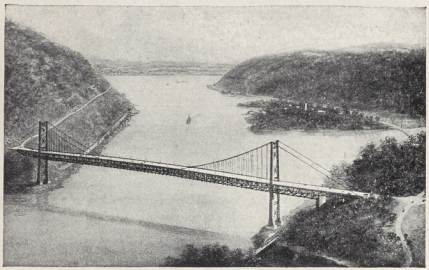
Bones," a young black-headed sprig, who watched Ichabod's advances uneasily. After the party Ichabod mounted his old horse, Gunpowder, as bony as he, but no sooner was he well under way than he heard hoof beats on the road behind him and saw, glimmering in the dark, a white headless figure on horseback, carrying in its arms a round object like a head. Never before or since was there such a chase in Sleepy Hollow. Perhaps the hapless school teacher might have escaped, had not the Huntsman, just as they reached the Sleepy Hollow bridge, hurled his head square at his victim. The next morning no Ichabod, only a pumpkin lying on the road by the bridge, where the hoofmarks ceased. He had completely disappeared. Some weeks later Brom Bones led Katrina to the altar.

Through this valley, we get a glimpse of the site where Philipse erected, partly of brick brought from Holland, a manor house, a mill and a church, all of which are still standing.

"There is probably no other locality in America, taking into account history, tradition, the old church, the manor house and the mill, which so entirely conserves the form and spirit of Dutch civilization in the New World. . . . This group of buildings ranks in historic interest if not in historic importance with Faneuil Hall, Independence Hall, the ruined church tower at Jamestown, the old gateway at St. Augustine, and the Spanish Cabildo on Jackson Square in New Orleans. And the time will come when pilgrimages will be made to this ancient beautiful home of some of those ideals and habits of life which have given form and structure to American civilization." *Hamilton Wright Mabie.*

During the War of Independence, Tarrytown was the scene of numerous conflicts between the "Cowboys" and "Skinners," bands of unorganized partisans who carried on a kind of guerilla warfare, the former acting in the interest of the colonists, and the latter in that of the king. On the old post road on Sept. 24, 1780, Major André was captured by three Continentals, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac van Wart. The spot where André was captured is now marked with a monument—a marble shaft surmounted by a statue of a Continental soldier.

Tarrytown lies principally along either side of a broad and winding highway laid out in 1723 from New York City to Albany. It was called the King's Highway till the War of Independence, then called Albany Post Road, and the section of it in Tarrytown is known now as Broadway. The delights of traveling in the days when the road was first laid out are suggested in the following description: "The coach was without springs, and the seats were hard, and often backless. The horses were jaded and worn, the roads were rough with boulders and stumps of trees, or furrowed with ruts and quagmires. The journey was usually begun at 3 o'clock in the morning, and, after 18 hours of jogging over the rough roads,



Bear Mountain Bridge

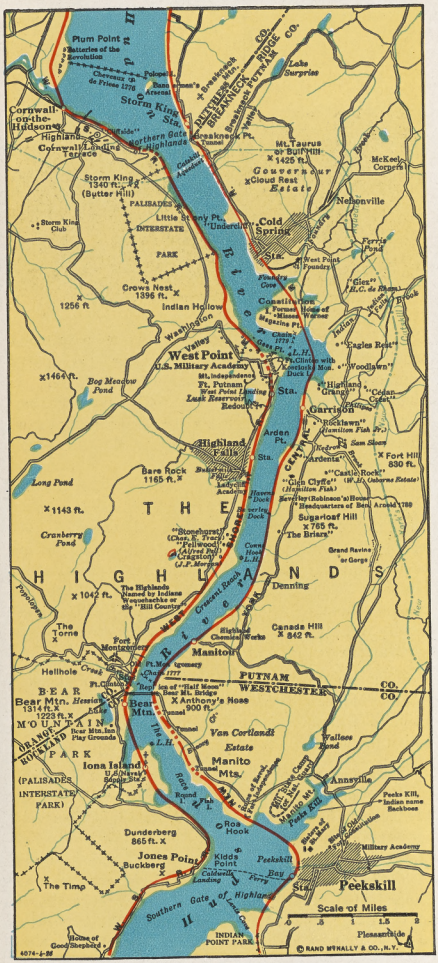
the weary traveler was put down at a country inn whose bed and board were such as to win little praise. Long before daybreak the next morning a blast from the driver's horn summoned him to the renewal of his journey. If the coach stuck fast in a mire, as it often did, the passengers must alight and help lift it out."

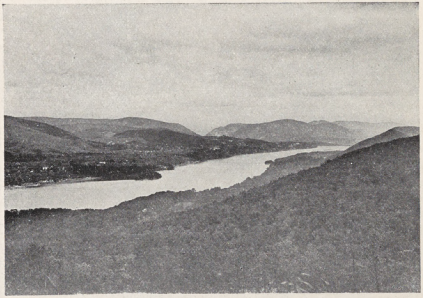
Many of the stirring incidents of Fenimore Cooper's novel, "The Spy," occurred in this neighborhood, and the town is particularly described in "The Sketch Book" of Washington Irving, who was for many years warden of the old church and is buried in the old Sleepy Hollow burying ground.

Among the literary residents of Tarrytown have been Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, well known to a previous generation for her romantic novels, John Kendrick Bangs, the humorist, Hamilton Wright Mabie, editor and essayist. Carl Schurz (1829-1906) is buried here in the Sleepy Hollow churchyard. Tarrytown is the trading center of a prosperous agricultural region; it also has about 100 manufacturing establishments with a large output. Just north of Kingsland Point (seen at the left, on the east bank of the river), the former home of William Rockefeller comes into view on the right, and behind it among the hills is the estate of John D. Rockefeller.

OSSINING. Ossining was first settled in 1700 when it was part of Philipse Manor. It was originally

Anthony's Nose





View of Hudson from Top of Anthony's Nose

called Sing Sing, taking its name from the Sin Sinck Indians, but in 1901 the name was changed to Ossining on account of its association with the Sing Sing prison, which can be seen to the left near the water's edge. The prison is a low white-marble building, built in 1826.

Passing the Croton aqueduct (on the right) which is carried over a stone arch with an 80-foot span, the train crosses the mouth of the Croton River and intersects Croton Point. It was at the extremity of this peninsula that the British sloop of war "Vulture" anchored when she brought André to visit Benedict Arnold at West Point. Six miles up the Croton River is the Croton Reservoir, which supplies a large share of New York City's water. Across the river is Haverstraw Bay.

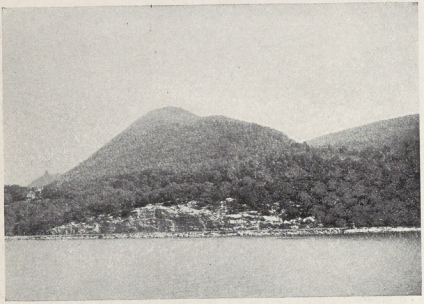
At the north end of Haverstraw Bay, on the west bank, is Stony Point Lighthouse, the site of a fort which was the scene of one of the most daring exploits of the Revolutionary War. General Anthony Wayne (1745-1796) had been forced through political necessity to relinquish his regular command, and on the recommendation of Washington, he organized a new Light Infantry Corps, with which on the night of July 15, 1779, he stormed the fort and recaptured it from the British at the point of the bayonet. The well-planned enterprise aroused the greatest enthusiasm through the country and won for him the popular name of "Mad Anthony." Later, in war with the Indians on the frontier, Gen. Wayne further distinguished himself.

At this point is the greatest width (4 miles) in the river's course. Shortly before reaching Peekskill we pass Verplanck's Point (on the left) near which the "Half Moon" dropped anchor Sept. 14, 1609.

HARMON. At this station power is changed from electricity to steam northbound and vice versa southbound.

PEEKSKILL. Peekskill means Peek's creek and was named from the Dutch mariner, Jans Peek, who established a trading post here in 1760. It will be noticed that the Hudson turns abruptly to the left at this point, while the creek branches off to the right. According to tradition, the adventurous Jans, who had been voyaging up the Hudson, became confused and turned to the right, following the creek with the idea that it was the main river, until his boat ran aground. As a result of this accident he chose the spot to set up a trading post. During the latter part of the Revolutionary War, Peekskill was an important post of the Continental Army; and in September, 1777 the village was sacked and burned by the British.

To the north of Peekskill are Manito Mts., where the New York National Guard has its summer



Sugar Loaf Mountain

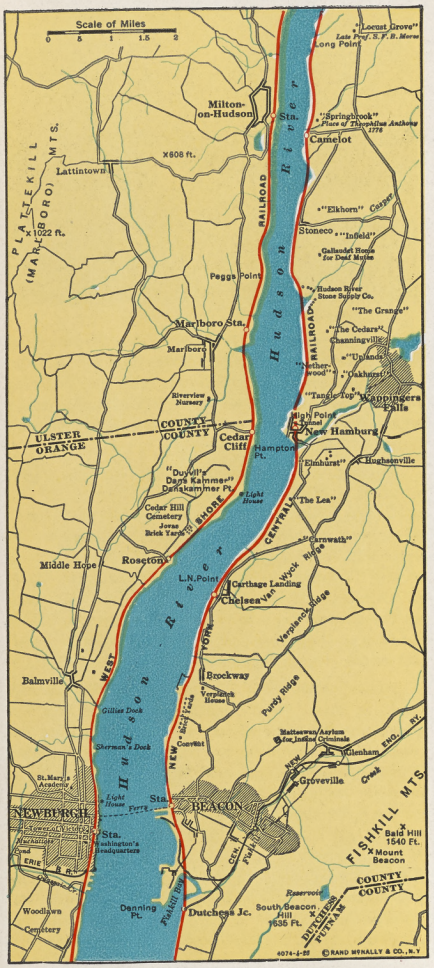
encampment on a high cliff overlooking the river. The summer home of Henry Ward Beecher was in Peekskill, and ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew was born here.

Peekskill on the east side of the Hudson, and Dunderberg Mountain (805 ft.) on the west, stand at the lower gate of the Highlands, so named from the steeply rising hills which border both sides of the river for the next 16 miles. At the foot of Dunderberg Mountain is Kidd's Point, one of the numerous places where the notorious pirate is supposed to have concealed treasure.

Our train passes too close to the hills on the east bank to give a perspective, but on the west, where the Highlands are visible across the Hudson, the outlook is very beautiful. This part of the Hudson, often compared to the Rhine, has always been a source of artistic and poetic inspiration.

Close to Dunderberg Mountain the river takes a sharp turn to the left, and just beyond the mountain can be seen Iona Island (near the west bank), now occupied by the U. S. Government as a naval arsenal and supply depot. Between the island and the eastern shore the river is so narrow that this stretch is spoken of by boatmen as "The Race." A short distance farther on the west bank is Bear Mountain Park, originally the gift of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, which has been set aside by the Interstate Palisade Park Commissioners as a vacation resort. Our train presently passes by tunnel under the mountain known as "Anthony's Nose" (900 feet), so named, according to Diedrich Knickerbocker, from the "refulgent nose"

United States Military Academy, West Point



The Spectacular Drill of West Point Cadets

of Anthony van Corlear, Peter Stuyvesant's trumpeter. Across the river is visible the mouth of Poplopen creek, on the north side, Ft. Clinton.

At this point can also be seen the recently completed Bear Mountain Bridge—a privately built automobile toll bridge. It was the dream of a wealthy contractor and only the future can tell how profitable its operation will prove.

Three miles farther (on the right) is Sugar Loaf Mountain (765 feet), noteworthy as the place from which Benedict Arnold, whose headquarters were in the Beverly Robinson House near the south base of the mountain, made his escape to the British man-of-war "Vulture" (1780) after receiving news of André's capture. On the west shore near Highland Falls stands the residence of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, standing somewhat back from the river and partly hidden by trees.

Buttermilk Falls (100 feet) are visible on the west bank after a heavy rain; the buildings on the bluff above belong to Lady Cliff, a school for girls.

WEST POINT. Across the river from Garrison the imposing buildings of West Point, the "Gibraltar of the Hudson," come into view. The name "West Point" properly belongs to the village located here, but in ordinary usage it refers to the U. S. Military Academy, America's training school for officers, which at the present time has about 1,000 cadets.

The academy occupies a commanding position on a plateau 150 feet above the river. As we approach, the power house is in the foreground with the riding school, a massive building, just beyond, while the square tower of the Administration Building dominates the scene on the level of the parade ground above. West Point was first occupied as a military post during the Revolutionary War. In January, 1778, a huge chain, part of which is still preserved on the parade ground, was stretched across the river in the hope of blocking the progress of the British men-of-war, and a series of fortifications planned by the great Polish soldier, Kosciusko, were erected on the site of the present academy. At West Point were the fortifications that Benedict Arnold, their commander in 1780, agreed to betray into British hands.

Some time later Washington recommended West Point to Congress as a site for a military school, but it was not until 1802 that the academy was established. There are many notable memorials of early days and distinguished soldiers here. Above the cliff and towards the north and east of the plain is Fort Clinton; on its east front stands a monument erected in 1828 by the Corps of Cadets to Kosciusko, while "Flirtation Walk," on the river side of the academy leads to Kosciusko Garden, so named because it was much frequented by the Polish hero. On the parade grounds is Victory Monument (78 feet high) erected in 1874 as a Civil War memorial. The library, one of the finest military libraries in existence, contains interesting memorials by Saint Gaudens to J. McNeil Whistler and Edgar Allan Poe, both of whom were cadets at the academy and both of whom were virtually expelled.

High above the academy on Mount Independence (400 feet) still stands the ruins of old Ft. Putnam, one of the original fortifications, from which a magnificent view can be obtained of the academy, the river, and the surrounding country. Our route now lies across a peninsula called Constitution Island, which is the site of a preparatory school for West Point.

We pass on the west bank Crow's Nest Mountain

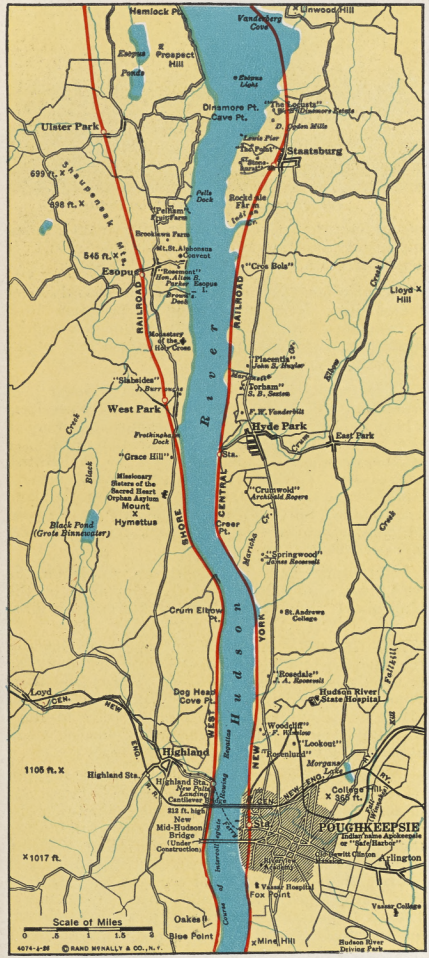
Looking up the Hudson from West Point Parade Ground

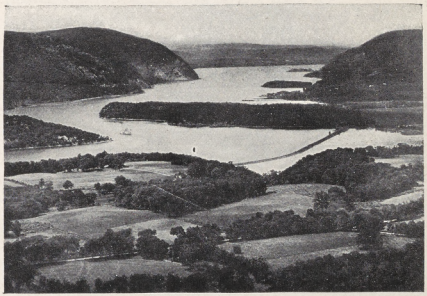
(1,396 feet) associated with Joseph Rodman Drake's fanciful poem, "The Culprit Fay." Two miles farther we leave the Highlands through the "Golden Gate" where Storm King Mountain rises to a height of 1,340 feet on the west side of the Hudson and Breakneck Mountain to a height of 1,365 feet on the other. Near Storm King the tunnel of the great new Catskill aqueduct, carrying water to New York City, passes under the Hudson at a depth of 1,100 feet, a depth made necessary to reach solid rock at the bottom.

New York City's Catskill Mountain water supply system is the greatest of waterworks modern or ancient. Three-quarters of the project has been completed. The waters of the Esopus Creek in the Catskills are stored in the Ashokan reservoir, an artificial lake twelve miles long, situated about 14 miles west of the Hudson River at Kingston. From this reservoir the aqueduct extends 92 miles to the city's northern boundary and supplies about 375,000,000 gallons daily. From the Croton watershed New York receives a supply almost as large, 336,000,000 gallons daily. Construction on the Catskill supply system was begun in 1907, and the total cost will be about $177,000,000.

The river now widens and turns to the west; on the further bank is Cornwall, near which are the estates of the late E. P. Roe, the writer, and "Idlewild," the former home of N. P. Willis, likewise a writer of importance in his day. The home of Lyman Abbott, editor of the "Outlook" is also here. The proprietor of Bannerman's Island, which we now pass, is a dealer in obsolete war material; he has built on the

Cro' Nest and Constitution Island





"I have never realized that there was such scenery here"

island a number of castle-like-store-houses of old paving stones taken from the streets of New York.

BEACON. Beacon was incorporated in May, 1913 by merging the villages of Matteawan and Fishkill Landing, the latter of which lay closer to the river. The first settlement in the township was made in 1690. During the Revolutionary War it was an important military post for the Northern Continental Army. At Fishkill Landing on May 13, 1783, Gen. Knox organized the Society of the Cincinnati.

Back of Matteawan are seen Beacon Mts., their name recalling Revolutionary days when beacon fires were lighted as signals on their summits. The summit of the highest of the group, Beacon Hill (1,635 ft.) can now be reached by means of a cable railway, making possible a very pleasant excursion.

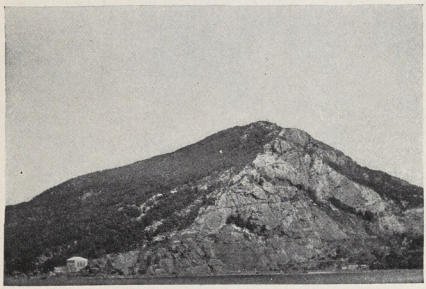
The Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane is at Beacon on the north side of Fishkill Creek. Beacon's products include hats, silks, woolens, rubber goods, engines, brick and tile; the total annual value of manufactures is about $4,500,000. Four miles to the northeast on Fishkill Creek is the village of Fishkill, notable for two quaint old churches, both still standing, and interesting enough to repay a visit: The First Dutch Reformed (1731), in which the New York Provincial Congress met in August and September, 1776, and Trinity (1769).

NEWBURGH. Across the river Newburgh is visible rising above the Hudson. From the Spring of 1782 to August, 1783, Washington made his headquarters in the Jonathan Hasbrouck house (to the south of the city), built between 1750 and 1770. The house, a one-story stone building with a timber roof, has been purchased by the State of New York and is open to visitors. It contains many interesting Revolutionary weapons, documents and other relics. Here in May, 1782, Washington wrote his famous letter of rebuke to Lewis Nicola, who had written in behalf of a coterie of officers suggesting that he assume the title of king.

Newburgh was still his headquarters when Washington by the force of his influence secured the quiet disbandment of the Continental Army at the close of the war. Upon the occasion of the centennial celebration (1883), of this event, a monument called the Tower of Victory, 53 feet high with a statue of Washington, was erected.

Newburgh is the center of a rich agricultural region, but it is a manufacturing center as well; its output comprises machine shop products, plaster, cotton, woolen and silk goods, felt hats, furniture, flour, lumber and cigars. Above Newburgh can be seen the lighthouse (on the west bank) called the Devil's Danskammer, or Devil's Dance Hall, recalling the time when Henry Hudson and his crew landed here to witness an Indian pow-wow. The Dutch, who were considerably startled by the affair, thought that it could be nothing less than a diabolical dance, hence the name.

POUGHKEEPSIE. Poughkeepsie was the Apokeepsing of the Indians—"the pleasant and safe harbour" made by the rocky bluffs projecting into the river, where canoes were sheltered from wind and wave. The city is built partly on terraces rising 200 feet above the river, and partly on the level plateau



Break Neck Mountain

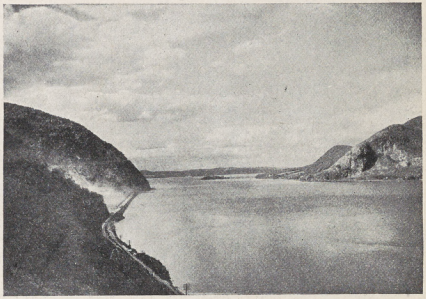
above. Poughkeepsie was settled by the Dutch in 1698. The most momentous event in Poughkeepsie's history and one of the most important in that of the whole Union, was the convention held here in 1788 at which the state of New York decided to ratify the federal constitution. The decision was carried by three votes.

Vassar College, the oldest women's college in America and one of the most famous, occupies extensive grounds to the east of the city.

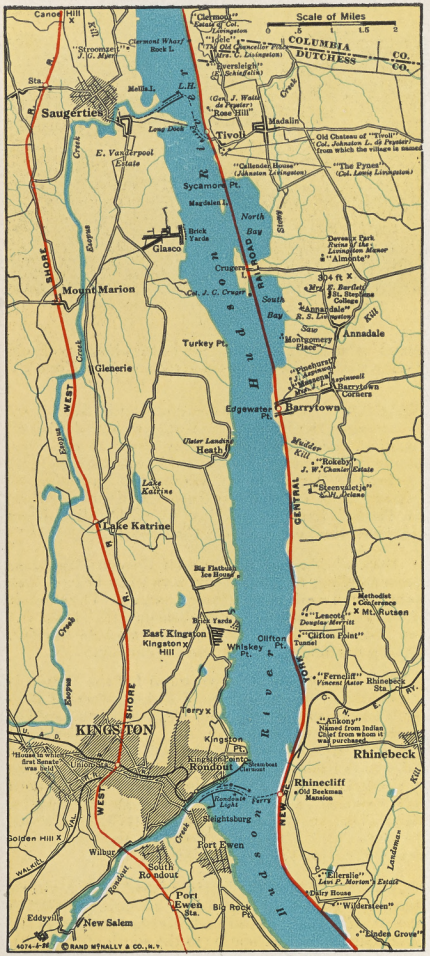
The Hudson near Poughkeepsie furnishes the course for the intercollegiate races in which American college crews, with the exception of Harvard and Yale (which row on the Thames at New London) have rowed practically every year since 1895. The River is spanned at this point by one of the largest cantilever bridges in the world. It is 2,260 ft. long and 200 ft. above the water.

Poughkeepsie has more than 50 lines of manufacture with products of a total annual value of $15,000,000, including mill supplies, clothing, cigars, candied fruit and preserves, cream separators, foundry products, knit goods, ivory buttons, and piano and organ players.

Two miles beyond Poughkeepsie the red brick buildings of the Hudson River State Hospital are passed on the right, and presently our route skirts Hyde Park (79 m.) near which to the north can be seen the estate of Frederick W. Vanderbilt. There are many beautiful country-places in the district. A little beyond Hyde Park on the west bank of the river is "Slabsides," the cabin home of John Burroughs



This part of the Hudson has always been a source of artistic and poetic inspiration



THE WATER LEVEL ROUTE ~ You Can Sleep ~

Mount Beacon has an inclined railway to its summit

the poet, philosopher, and widely known writer on natural history.

Esopus Island is now passed, on the high left bank of which near the water stands the home of Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the presidency against Roosevelt in 1904. We now pass the estates of D. Ogden Mills and W. B. Dinsmore, former president of the Adams Express Company (on the right). Esopus Lighthouse is on the west bank where the river curves sharply to the left. On the high ground on the east bank is the country home of the late Levi P. Morton.

KINGSTON. Across the river from Rhinecliff is Kingston (Pop. 26,688), most of which lies on a plateau 150 ft. above the river. Rondout, once a separate town, is now a part of the city of Kingston, the center of which lies 3 m. inland. To the northwest is the noble scenery of the Catskills, to the southwest are the Shawangunk Mts. and Lake Mohonk, and in the distance on our right (that is, on the Rhinecliff side) are the Berkshire Hills.

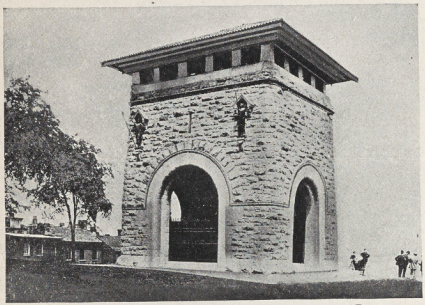
Kingston is one of the oldest towns in the state. In 1658 a stockade was built here by order of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, and although the Dutch had built a fort here as early as 1614, it is from this event that the founding of the city is generally dated. The town suffered a number of murderous Indian attacks before it was taken over by the British in 1664.

The early history of Kingston reached a climax during the Revolution when the British under Sir John Vaughan sacked the town and burned the buildings Oct. 17, 1777. The "Senate House," erected in 1676, was the meeting place of the first State Senate during the early months of 1777. At the time of the British occupation the interior was burnt but the walls were left standing. The building is now the property of the state and is used as a colonial museum. The present Court House built in 1818, stands on the site of the old Court House, where New York's first governor, George Clinton, was inaugurated and in which Chief Justice John Jay held the first term of the N. Y. Supreme Court in Sept., 1777.

Less than a mile beyond Rhinecliff we pass "Ferncliff," the beautiful country-place of Vincent Astor, son of the late John Jacob Astor III, who lost his life in the "Titanic" disaster. The large white building on a hill nearby is the Astor squash court.

Six miles above Rhinecliff we pass Annandale on the right, the former home of Gen. Richard Montgomery (b. 1736), who was killed Dec. 31, 1775, while conducting the American attack on Quebec.

It is not always remembered that the Americans undertook an expedition against Quebec during the first year of the Revolutionary War. Gen. Montgomery was joined near Quebec by Benedict Arnold, then a colonel, and they pushed on towards their objective with barely 800 men. The assault met a complete defeat; almost at the first discharge, Montgomery was killed, and many of his men were taken



Tower at Newburgh commemorating Revolutionary Days

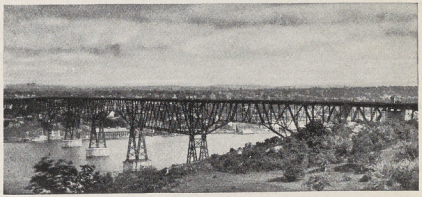
prisoners. In 1818, Mrs. Montgomery, then a gray-haired widow, sat alone on the porch of the house while the remains of Gen. Montgomery were brought down the Hudson on the steamer "Richmond" with great funeral pomp. A monument has been erected in St. Paul's Chapel, N. Y. C., where his remains were finally interred. General and Mrs. Montgomery, who was a daughter of Robert R. Livingston, had been married only two years when he went away on his expedition.

Just north of Tivoli (98 m.) is the site of the Manor House of the Livingston family, "Clermont," after which Robert Fulton named his first steamboat.

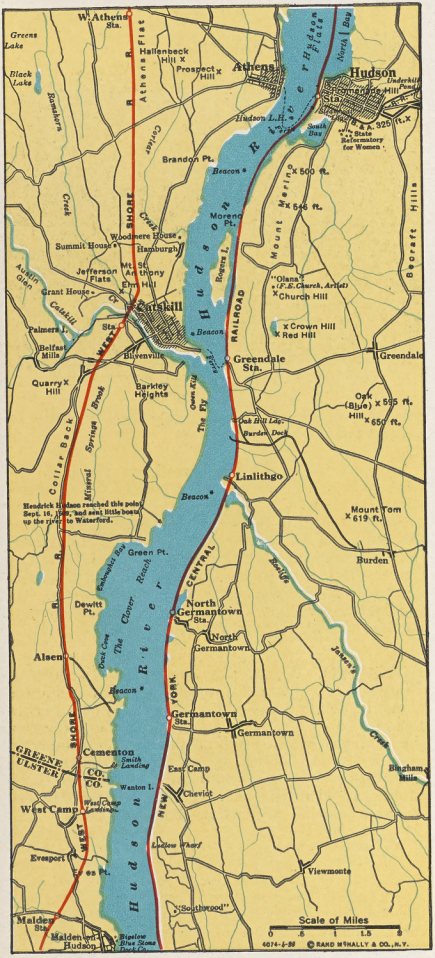
The Livingston Manor comprised the greater part of what are now Dutchess and Columbia Counties. The founder of the family was Robert Livingston (1654–1725), who was born at Ancrum, Scotland, emigrated to America about 1673 and received these manorial grants in 1686. He was a member of the N. Y. Assembly for several terms. The Livingston Manor was involved in anti-rent troubles which began in the Rensselaer Manor.

GREENDALE. From Greendale a very fine view is obtained of the noble scenery of the Catskill Mountains. The village of Catskill (Pop. 4,461) across the river was at one time the only point of entrance for visitors to the mountains—now reached chiefly by railway from Kingston. Catskill Station, however, is still a point of departure for this favorite summer resort. In clear weather it is possible to get a glimpse of the deep gorge of the Kaaterskill Clove (about one mile west of Catskill village), where Rip Winkle strayed into the mountains, discovered Hendrick Hudson playing at Skittles, and bewitched by the wine supplied by the ghostly sportsmen, slept for 20 years.

The Catskill Mts., a group possessing much charm and beauty, run parallel with the Hudson for



Poughkeepsie Bridge



Vassar College occupies extensive grounds to the east of Poughkeepsie

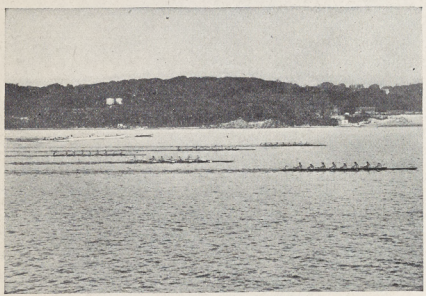
about 15 miles at a distance of from 5 to 9 miles from the shore line on the west bank; they cover an area of about 500 sq. m. On the side visible from the train they rise steeply to a height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet, though on the other sides the slopes are gradual. The highest summits are those of Slide Mt. (4,205 ft.) and Hunter Mt. (4,025 ft.) A number of deep ravines known as "cloves," a word derived from the Dutch, have been cut into the mountains by streams. The name Catskill, formerly Kaatskill is a word of Dutch origin, referring, it is said, to the catamounts or wild cats formerly found here. Washington Irving in his introduction to the story of Rip Van Winkle says "Whoever has made a voyage up the Hudson must remember the Kaatskill Mts. They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family, and are seen away to the west of the river, swelling up to a noble height, and lording it over the surrounding country. Every change of season, every change of weather, indeed every hour of the day, produces some change in the magical hues and shapes of these mountains, and they are regarded by all the good housewives far and near as perfect barometers. When the weather is fair and settled, they are clothed in blue and purple and print their bold outlines on the clear evening sky; but sometimes when the rest of the landscape is cloudless, they will gather a hood of gray vapors about their summits, which, in the last rays of the setting sun, will glow and light up like a crown of glory."

HUDSON. Hudson, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill and commanding a fine view of the river and the Catskill Mts., was originally known as Claverack Landing, and for many years it was nothing more than a landing with two rude wharfs and two small storehouses to which the farmers in the neighborhood brought their produce for shipment on the river. Late in 1783, the place was settled by an association of merchants and fishermen, mostly Quakers from Rhode Island, Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard. These enterprising people had been engaged in whaling and other marine ventures, but when these industries were crippled by British cruisers during the War of Independence, they came to Hudson to find a more secluded haven. They were methodical and industrious; they even brought their houses, framed and ready for immediate erection, on their brig, the "Comet." The settlers opened clay pits, burned bricks and built a first class wharf. In 1785, the port was the second in the state in the extent of its shipping. Two shipyards were established and a large ship, the "Hudson," was launched. Toward the end of the 18th century, it was the third city in the state and had one of the three banks then existing in N. Y. State.

The War of 1812 caused a decline, but modern industry has revived the town, and its manufactures include Portland cement (one of the largest manufactories of that product in the United States is here), knit goods, foundry and machine shop products, ice machinery, brick and furniture.

Four miles above Hudson, we pass the estuary of Stockport, on the north bank of which at Kinderhook once lived Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the U. S.

SCHODACK LANDING. Schodack was the Dutch rendering of the Indian word "Esquatack," meaning



Intercollegiate Boat Races are held at Poughkeepsie every year

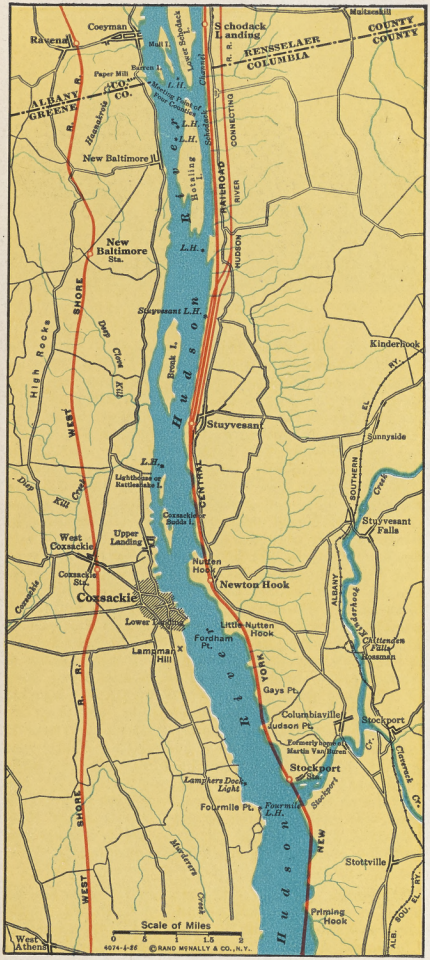
"The fireplace of the nation." The island opposite the station was the site of the first council fire of the Mohican Indians, who were grouped about their "fire place" in 40 villages. They inhabited the Hudson Valley and their domain extended into Mass.

In the early days Douw's Point on the right bank, a few miles below Albany, was the head of steamboat navigation. Passengers for Albany used to transfer at this point to the stage. It was here that the "Half Moon" reached its farthest point on its northward trip up the Hudson.

In modern days the channel has been enlarged, deepened and protected by concrete dykes which are seen at intervals along the upper river, so that the Hudson is now utilized for navigation as far as Troy. On the left bank just above Parr's Island is the estuary of the Normans Kill, which flows through the valley of the Tawasentha where, according to Indian tradition, once lived the "Mighty Hiawatha."

Hiawatha (the word means "he makes rivers") was a legendary chief about 1450 of the Onondaga Tribe of Indians. The formation of the League of Five Nations, known as the Iroquois, is attributed to him by Indian tradition. He was regarded as a sort of divinity—the incarnation of human progress and civilization. Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha" embodies the more poetical ideas of Indian nature worship. In this version of the story, Hiawatha was the Son of Mudjekeewis (the West Wind) and Wenonah, the daughter of Nokomis, who fell from the moon.

Old Senate House, Kingston, N. Y.



The Catskill Mountains may be seen from Greendale

CASTLETON. Just south of Castleton we pass under the recently completed "Castleton Cut-off"—the New York Central's $25,000,000 improvement. This bridge with its attendant facilities was designed to speed up the movement of the millions of tons of freight en route from the west to New York, New England and the Atlantic Seaboard.

RENSSELAER. Rensselaer, originally called Greenbush, lies directly across from Albany. It was first settled in 1631 and the site formed part of a large tract of land bought from the Indians by agents of Killiaen Van Rensselaer. On the lower edge of the town Ft. Cralo, built in 1642 for protection against the Indians, still stands; the fort has a special interest in being connected with the origin of Yankee Doodle.

Some writers claimthat Cralo is the oldest fort still preserved in the U. S. Its white oak beams are said to be 18 inches square; its walls are 2 to 3 ft. thick, and some of the old portholes still remain. According to tradition there were once secret passages connecting the fort with the river. About 1770 during the French and Indian Wars, Maj. James Abercrombie had his headquarters here.

Yankee Doodle is said to have been composed at the fort by Dr. Schuckburgh, a British surgeon, as a satire on the provincial troops who did not show to advantage among the smartly dressed British soldiers. The Yankees, however, adopted the words and the tune, and less than 20 years later the captured soldiers of Burgoyne marched behind the lines of the victorious Continentals to the same melody.

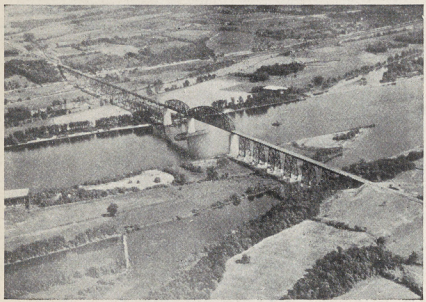
ALBANY. Across the river from Rensselaer on sharply mounting hills is the City of Albany. We cross the river by a suspension bridge, passing over Rensselaer Island and seeing ahead of us the handsome freight houses of the D. & H. R. R., and to the right and left the boats of the Hudson River Steamship lines lying against the wharves. Once over the bridge the tracks swerve to the right, and soon lead into the Union Station.

Almost under the shadow of the present Capitol on a meadow to the north, Ft. Orange was built in 1624 when 18 families of Dutch Walloons selected this site for a permanent settlement in the New World. The history of Albany, however, is usually dated from ten years earlier when Dutch traders built Ft. Nassau on Castle Island, the present Rensselaer Island.

During the early days, Albany held high rank among American Settlements. As a center of trade and civilization, it rivalled Jamestown, Manhattan and Quebec. In 1618, the Dutch negotiated here the first treaty with the Iroquois which tended to preserve friendly relations with the Indians for more than a century to come.

In 1629 the Dutch government granted to Killiaen van Rensselaer, an Amsterdam diamond merchant, a tract of land 24 square miles centering at Ft. Orange, over which he was given the feudal powers of a patroon.

This was the first manorial grant in New Netherlands and was destined to endure the longest. The colonists sent to this country by van Rensselaer were industrious and the town prospered, although in 1644 it was described by Father Jogues, a Jesuit priest, as "a miserable little fort called Fort Orange, built of logs, with four or five pieces of Breteuil cannon, and as many swivels; and some 25 or 30

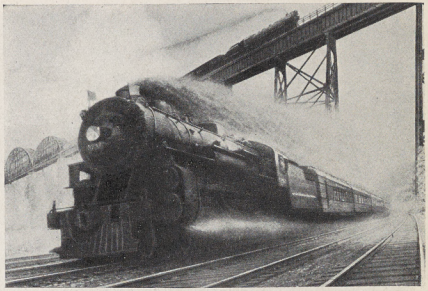


The A. H. Smith Memorial Bridge, Castleton, N. Y.

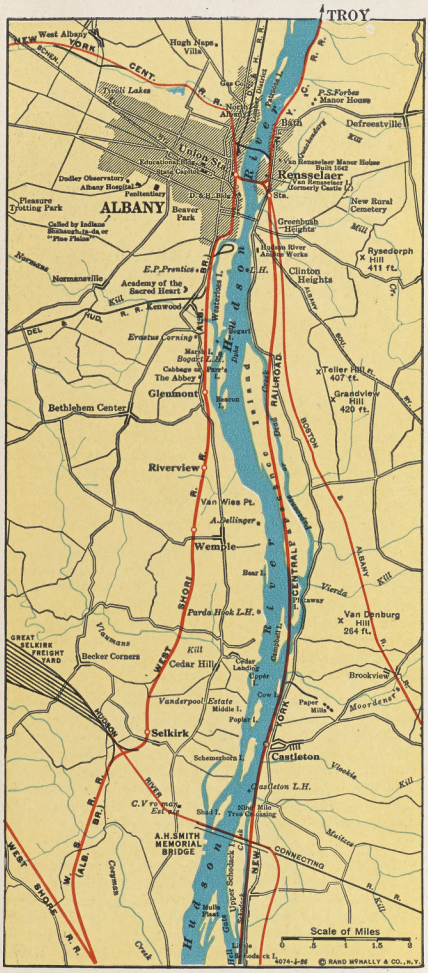
houses built of boards, and having thatched roofs." On account of its favorable commercial and strategic position at the head of navigation on the Hudson and at the gateway of the Iroquois country and the far west, it maintained its importance among colonial settlements for a century and a half. Its early name, Beverwyck, was changed to Albany—one of the titles of the Duke of York, afterwards James II—when New Netherlands was transferred to the English (1644). Albany was granted a charter in 1686, and the first mayor (appointed by Governor Dongan) was Peter Schuyler, who was likewise chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Representatives of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Haven, Conn., New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland met in Albany in June, 1754 for the purpose of confirming and establishing a close league of friendship with the Iroquois and of arranging for a permanent union of the colonies. This was the first important effort to bring about a Colonial confederation.

It was here that the English from all the colonies before and during the French and Indian wars met to consult with the Indians and make treaties with them. It was the gathering place of armies where troops from all the colonies assembled, and the objective of hostile French forces and their Indian allies on several occasions, yet was never taken by an enemy and never saw an armed foe. Even during the Revolutionary War, when its strategic importance was fully recognized by both armies, it remained immune, though at one time the objective against



Patrons of the 20th Century Limited enjoy the magnificent Hudson River by daylight



Fort Gralo, Rensselaer

which Burgoyne's unsuccessful expedition was directed.

In 1797 Albany became the permanent state capital. The election of Martin Van Buren as governor in 1828 marked the beginning of the long ascendancy in the state of the "Albany Regency," a political coterie of Democrats in which Van Buren, W. L. Marcy, Benjamin Franklin Butler and Silas Wright were among the leaders.

Comparatively few ancient landmarks remain in Albany, though there are some fine specimens of the Dutch and later colonial architecture still standing. Of these the best known is the Schuyler mansion, built by Gen. Philip Schuyler in 1760 which, after serving for many years as an orphan asylum, was recently purchased by the state and converted into a museum.

The Van Rensselaer Manor House built in 1765, was pulled down in 1893 and reconstructed on the campus of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., where it forms the Sigma Phi fraternity house. In the Albany academy built in 1813 by Philip Hooker, architect of the old State Capitol, Prof. Joseph Henry demonstrated (1831) the theory of the magnetic telegraph by ringing an electric bell at the end of a mile of wire strung around the room. Bret Harte, the writer, was born in 1839 in Albany where his father was teacher of Greek in the Albany College, a small seminary.

Modern buildings of interest include the City Hall, a beautiful French Gothic building; the State Educational Building with its valuable library; the Albany Institute with its art galleries; the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception built of brownstone with spires 210 feet high; the Cathedral of All Saints, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, said to be the first regularly organized Protestant Episcopal Cathedral erected in the United States (1883), St. Peter's Church, and, most important, the State Capitol.

Albany's key position with respect to New York, Boston and Buffalo ensured its commercial development. The first passenger railroad in America was operated between Albany and Schenectady.

The first steamboat in the United States made its initial trips between New York and Albany, and the first canal connected Albany with Buffalo.

Within 35 years Albany has increased fivefold in size and is today the intersecting point of the principal water route of the Eastern States, for besides being near the head of navigation for large steamers on the Hudson, it is virtually the terminus of the New York State barge canal. It is also the key point in the transportation system of the state, for here the B. & A. and D. & H. railroads meet the New York Central, so that one can take train for Buffalo, Chicago, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, Saratoga Springs, Lakes George and Champlain, Montreal, Vermont and the Green Mountains, Berkshires and Boston. It is the second largest express and third largest mail transfer point in the United States. The forests of the Adirondacks and of Canada have made it a great lumber post. Its manufactures have an annual value of $30,000,000 or more; they include iron goods, stoves, wood and brass products, carriages and wagons, brick and tile, shirts, collars and cuffs, clothing and knit goods, shoes, flour, tobacco, cigars, billiard balls, dominoes and checkers.

Capitol Hill, Albany, N. Y.

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West Point in the Highlands of the Hudson from a painting by Anthony Hansen.

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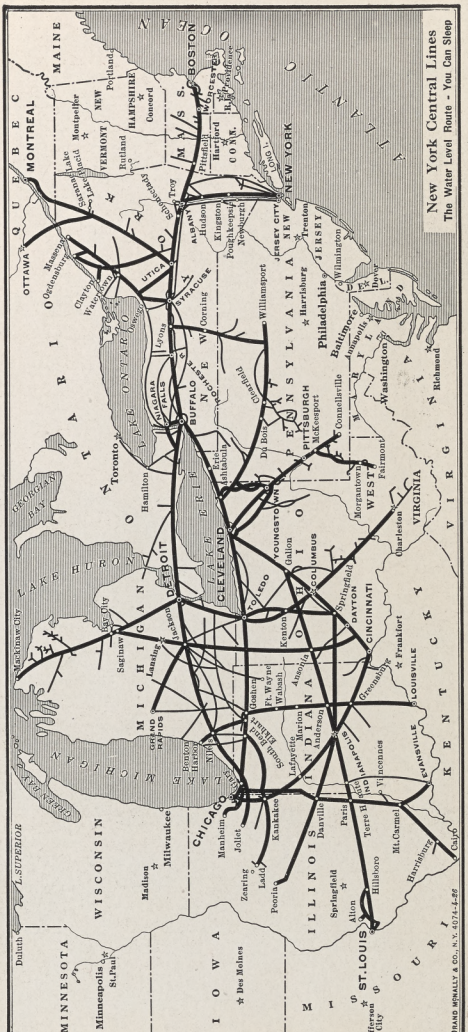
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Kenton
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Wilmington
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Madison
Milwaukee
Racine
Kenosha
Waukegan
Chicago
Gary
Hammond
Michigan City
La Porte
South Bend
Elkhart
Goshen
Sturgis
Kalamazoo
Battle Creek
Jackson
Ann Arbor
Detroit
Windsor
Port Huron
Sarnia
Grand Rapids
Muskegon
Holland
Benton Harbor
St. Joseph
Kalamazoo
Lansing
Saginaw
Bay City
Mackinac City
Sault Ste. Marie
Marquette
Escanaba
Ironwood
Duluth
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Rochester
Albert Lea
Austin
Mason City
Fort Dodge
Waterloo
Cedar Rapids
Iowa City
Davenport
Muscatine
Des Moines
Ames
Boone
Clinton
Marshalltown
Rock Island
Moline
Galesburg
Monmouth
Aledo
Peoria
Zearing
Ladd
Kankakee
Joliet
Manheim
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Holland
Benton Harbor
St. Joseph

HUDSON RIVER

New York Central